

HAPPENINGS IN VERMONT

(Continued from page six)

and 12 cloudy days. Precipitation in quantity sufficient to measure occurred on eight days. An aurora was noted on the 23rd, solar halos on the 16th and 18th, a lunar halo on the 25th, fog on the 9th, 10th, 12th, 16th, 17th and 20th, thunderstorms on the 4th and 14th, a light frost on the 9th, heavy frosts on the 7th, 11th and 23rd, and killing frosts on the 13th, 16th and 20th.

SOUTH WOODBURY

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bullard were at R. B. Tassie's Sunday. Miss Leola Bridge has gone for a long stay at her home in Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Willard left Wednesday for California to spend the winter, hoping the climate may benefit his health. The Rev. M. W. Hale preached his farewell sermon here last Sunday. It is expected that the Rev. St. John of Montpelier will speak next Sunday at the annual hour. R. A. Willey was in the place last Saturday and intends going to Montpelier to spend the winter. Mrs. Gertrude Bishop of Hardwick, has been spending a week at Levine Benjamin's.

WATERBURY

Friday evening 35 gathered at the home of Mrs. Dulton on invitation of the hostess to make merry and extend to Miss Rose Gibson best wishes upon her approaching marriage to Daniel Corse. Of course there was a shower, many pretty and useful gifts being drawn in a large basket drawn by Little Shirley Dulton dressed as a bride, even to veil and coronet of flowers. The wedding march was played by Mrs. F. E. Atkins as the miniature bride approached. Vocal solos were sung by Mrs. E. E. Joseph and readings by Mrs. C. L. O'Clair. Refreshments were served, Mrs. Dulton being assisted by Mrs. L. H. Whitney. She is a registered nurse and by her efficient service has been an aid in many homes. She is the daughter of Mrs. Lizzie Gibson of Union street and has spent her life here. The groom is the son of C. C. Corse at the Center and his home has always been in this vicinity. He is at present a machinist in the Dulton shop and will live there. Among those present from out of town were Mrs. Frank C. Evans of Burlington, Mrs. M. H. McAllister of Barre and Miss Hattie Peck of Montpelier. Dr. Barnes, who preached at the congregational church on Sunday, spoke very pleasantly of his association with the church these past two Sundays and his pleasure at being able to announce that the pastor of the church, the Rev. Edward C. Hayes, would take the service next Sunday. He will visit for a second again C. W. Lindsey of the Lindsey Piano company of Montreal. His frequent visits to the Inn have made him well known to many. Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Davis motored with Mrs. Gibson and Miss Gibson to Hyde Park, where they will visit for a week. Miss Marjorie Luce of the Extension Service, Burlington, spent Sunday at her home here. Mr. and Mrs. Burton Luce were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Roy Le Baron in Craftsbury Sunday.

Windor County

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION

Harry D. Stevens, head of the book-keeping department in the First National Bank and Miss Jessie McPherson of Stansfield, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the groom's parents in Newport. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Leland G. Edwards, pastor of the Congregational Church, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens arrived in town Friday and upon his arrival at the bank, he was given a surprise reception by the women and men associate clerks and bank officials. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are soon to begin housekeeping on South Main street.

The funeral of Joseph Dupont, a World War soldier, whose body, from France, arrived in White River Junction Wednesday, October 27, was held from St. Anthony's Church Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. C. C. Delany and the theme of his discourse was "The Supreme Sacrifice." The Hartford Post was led by the Windsor Military band of 22 pieces. H. A. Williams, leader. The interment was in Mt. Carmel cemetery and the committal service included the singing of a salute by a detail of eight soldiers.

An important commercial transaction in town on Wednesday afternoon was the sale by Nathaniel F. Wheeler of the Union Station building. The purchasers were Messrs. J. M. Manville and J. Namsco, of Manchester, N. H., and Newburyport, Mass. The purchasers took immediate possession. The restaurant gives employment to 30 men and women. The annual meeting of Hartford Post, No. 2, of the G. A. R., was held in its rooms in the Daley building Tuesday evening with Major D. A. Hunt, post commander, presiding. Major Hunt was re-elected commander. W. W. Bowden, vice-commander; B. L. Wilcox, adjutant; Major J. H. Brown, financial officer. The executive committee consists of Mark Powers, John D. Bacon, John Manley and S. A. Gibbs. Emory Farnsworth, a one time resident of Sharon and known throughout the State for his activities in the Seventh Day Adventist Church, died Tuesday at his present home in Grafton, N. H., from injury received when run over by a cart loaded with wood, on Monday. He is survived by his wife and a daughter, Miss Edna, teacher of music in the Lancaster, Mass., academy.

SOUTH ROYALTON

A Halloween entertainment was given at Knight's opera house Friday evening by the seniors of the high school. There was a large attendance and a good sum of money was realized. Mrs. Eva Sargent has moved her household goods into the house which she has recently purchased of Edward Hope. Mr. Benedict has moved his family to Mr. Salter's tenement. George Harrington has purchased the house and farm formerly occupied by Dr. Dearing but now rented by Mr. Perry. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington start this week for Deland, Fla., where they will spend the winter. Earl Hewitt is taking possession of the house recently purchased of George Harrington. Hazen Smith, who has been in California for nearly a year returned on Monday for the winter. A. W. Bohannon, Republican, was elected as representative at the election. The Republican ticket carried in all of the elections of the day. A large number of women appeared at the polls.

SCIENCE SAVES SUGAR

More sugar will be available for everybody through the discovery of a process of keeping it from being injured by molds and bacteria. Fully 10 per cent of the Cuban crop, or about 700,000 pounds of sugar a year and worth at least \$1,000,000, is estimated, has been destroyed by tiny organisms. As the per capita consumption of sugar in the United States is approximately 81.84 pounds annually, the amount that would be saved by the molds and bacteria would supply 873,000 persons for a twelve-month period. Dr. Nicholas Kopeckoff and Mrs. Lillian Kopeckoff, bacteriologist and assistant

bacteriologist at the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station in New Orleans, have just completed a bulletin on the method of preventing the molds and bacteria from injuring sugar. The molds consume the sucrose, which is sugar's sweetening factor.

The usual source of these molds is the air. Each individual mold, if it falls on an object which can supply it with sufficient food, such as sugar, can reproduce 300,000 of the same species in less than a week. The molds, however, can only take place in the presence of sufficient moisture, otherwise the organisms lie dormant. Cane sugar primarily undergoes such losses by deterioration in transportation or storage, mainly due to the absorption of moisture by sugar in damp weather or humid climates.

"NEW" STARS THAT COME AND GO

Every now and then a "new" star appears in the heavens, gradually increasing in brilliancy and then slowly fading away, never to be seen again. What has happened? Are we witnessing the sudden "creation" of a world in space? Or is the star shooting through space at a rate so rapid that it is observable to us for a brief period only. A good example of a "new" star of this character was "Nova Aquilae," which suddenly began to shine brightly on June 8, 1918, and a couple of days later was the brightest star in the night heavens. Between June 7 and June 8 its brilliancy had increased a hundredfold; the star and risen to the "sixth magnitude," and was plainly visible to the naked eye. Between June 8 and June 9, it had increased five-fold in its brilliancy, until it was decidedly brighter than Vega, and no "new" star of such brilliancy had appeared for over three centuries. Dr. Edwin B. Frost, director of the Yerkes Observatory, writes: "A satisfactory explanation of the phenomena exhibited by such a star cannot be offered, but because of similar conditions of temperature, and perhaps of pressure, cannot yet be produced in a laboratory. The temperature of the star was probably not less than 20,000 degrees F., or four or more times greater than the temperature of the sun at present. It would seem that an enormous explosion took place within the star—preliminary symptoms of which may have been the fluctuations occurring for years past. . . . The distance of this star is so great that several centuries must have been required by the waves of light to bring us the message of the catastrophe, traveling as they do at the rate of 110,000,000 miles per minute. Hereward Carrington in Leslie's.

1918 COAL OUTPUT BREAKS ALL RECORDS

New York, Nov. 2.—American coal mines, in 1918, under war stress broke all records for output, according to a report by the United States Bureau of Mines recently published. The largest production per man in most instances official sources of information for the principal coal mining countries (covering generally the 18-year period beginning with 1901) made by the Bureau of Mines, shows that the largest production per man during any year was 1,134 short tons, which represents the average production for each underground employee in the coal mines of the United States during 1918.

The closest competitor of this country was New South Wales, where each underground worker in 1918 produced 814 tons. British Columbia ranked third with 790 tons and Nova Scotia was fourth with 718 tons. The years were that of Japan in 1917, when an average of 155 tons was mined by the underground employee, although in 1901 India showed an average of only 122 tons, the latter figure being the smallest during any year for the countries under consideration.

HARDING AND COX FAMILIES VOTE EARLY

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Governor Cox voted early to-day but on arriving at the polls found more than 200 of his followers had cast their ballots ahead of him. Accompanied by Mrs. Cox, the governor reached the polling place, a combination barber shop, confectionery, tobacco store and print shop, at ten o'clock, but the families, including the children, were not there until 10:17 a. m. The polls were in Carmate, a suburb of Dayton, and about a mile from the Cox home, Trails End.

The vote cast by Mrs. Cox was not her first. She first voted for her husband at a State election a few years ago. In the voting booth, she showed her knowledge of the old Australian ballot, marking up four different forms composing it in two minutes and beating her husband by 20 seconds.

Marion, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Senator and Mrs. Harding reached the precinct voting place, a red brick garage, shortly after ten o'clock this morning. They were accompanied by their children and several of those who were ahead of them offered to give up their places. The senator refused, however, and took his place, 12th in the line with Mrs. Harding just ahead of him. Mrs. Harding's husband's number was 303 and her husband's 304 in a ward whose registered vote is about 500.

DEMOCRATIC VOTE WAS STRONG IN ST. ALBANS

St. Albans, Nov. 3.—The feature of the election in this city Tuesday was the threefold roll call by the Democrats in the balloting for city representative and in which Abner A. Farnelle went out over Marshall A. Alexander by a plurality of 142 votes. A heavy Democratic vote was polled for the congressional ticket. Congressman Frank L. Greene, Republican, having his former big leads cut to 213 plurality over Jeremiah C. Durick, his Democratic opponent. The election brought out over 2,000 voters.

COX GIVES UP THE FIGHT AT MIDNIGHT

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Governor Cox remained at his office until shortly after midnight, but abandoned watching the returns. The last hour and a half were devoted to receiving disconsolate friends, for the interest in him had never lost his smile, and took the result philosophically. Mrs. Cox, like her husband, seemed in good spirits.

U. S. CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD PEACE IS NEARLY DONE

American Boys Who Are Coming Home from France in Pine Boxes Have Cast Their Votes, Too, Says Lawrence Speaking of Election—A Great Responsibility Rests Upon the Shoulders of the Next President

By DAVID LAWRENCE

En Route to Marion, Ohio, Nov. 3.—Eight years ago in the little town of Princeton, N. J., a group of correspondents stood beside the then governor of New Jersey and watched the returns come in which registered the triumph of Woodrow Wilson. He was surrounded by his wife and daughters. Happiness and joy were theirs. The victorious candidate breathed the enthusiasm of the great occasion. College boys came to serenade him. He stepped to the veranda and, addressing them, said it seemed to him not a moment of triumph, but of "solemn responsibility."

It has been responsibility ever since. And now as a new man is elected, as another chapter in the history of the American people is written, it is pardonable for the correspondents who are accustomed to the joyfulness of election victories to think of something else—to think more of the immense responsibilities that nowadays weigh down the chief magistrate of the nation. Perhaps it is pardonable, too, to tell of an incident in a railroad station last night, where our train stopped for a few minutes, an incident that in its telling brought to the minds of the correspondents for whom the returns are published the preference for president.

The railroad station is deserted—it might have been any station for that matter, because a thousand such scenes must be enacted in different parts of the United States nowadays. There's a trooper in full uniform asleep on a bench near the baggage room. He wears an ammunition belt and revolver. He is on a white pine box and draping it is an American flag.

Hundreds of American boys are coming home from France that way. Their votes were cast on the battlefields of France. They are coming home in the little white pine boxes which are the only means of transport for the returning soldiers. The election result is a mixed verdict on the writer cannot help but feel that the scene at the railroad station at night—the lonely remains of a boy that had given up his life for the nation. It seemed but a feeble aftermath of the glory that went up during the war, to stop war forever.

Boys are coming back from the other side with beautiful flags draped about them, soldiers escort them to the hundreds of villages where the heart-broken parents wait for their sons. Some faint reminder of their son's heroism. These silent voters are received into the soil of the land they sought to defend. And yet, in the great presidential election where party bitterness and the friction of the campaign have prevailed, the thought has unquestionably been of issues and subjects far afield from the sacrifice these troopers have made. The effort to stop war has gotten little encouragement from America in the last two years. The American army, as they say, French, the people of the United States might have felt more deeply the wounds of war. There might have been more demand for constructive ideas on the prevention of war. The campaign has unfortunately centered on the issue of peace. Such scant attention as was given to the greatest of all problems—world peace—was concentrated on violent criticism of the one plan offered and thus many people have been led to forget the original objects and principles of the whole thing.

The new President of the United States will have great responsibilities. He deserves sympathy as much as congratulation. For the country's peace is returning home in the white pine boxes as mute reminders of American duty still undone. It may be "the" league or "a" league, but it will be some kind of a league of Nations, something that will fulfill the pledge made when America entered the war—and it will be that responsibility which the new president will face.

Such is the underlying psychology of this election day—and when the parades of triumph and the happy plaudits of victory have died down there will come stronger and stronger the spirit of these silent voters to demand a real contribution from America to world peace.

COLLEGE STUDENTS ARE GAINING IN NUMBERS

New York, Nov. 3. (Associated Press).—American youths entering college have increased in numbers at a record rate during the past six years and if the proportionate growth is continued to 1950 there will be 1,338,000 students in 210 institutions, according to a report of the United States Department of Education.

These figures, compiled by the Institute for Public Service, have raised the question of where the money needed to educate these larger groups will come from. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Institute, found in a study of the figures compiled that this year's increase in the number of students enrolled in the colleges has set a new record. Colleges which in 1914 had 187,000 students and last year 664,000, an increase of 47,000 in 1920 and 831,000 in 1920, if they continue the same number increase each year, a report of the Institute states. But if they grow at the average percentage rate of the last six years, they will have 680,000 students in 1930 and 1,338,000 twenty years later. Taking the lower estimate for 1950, it "means finding facilities for more than three times the total for 1920 at six or seven times the salary cost," said the report. "It means adding 664,000 students, or 200 colleges the size of Yale last year. The Institute asks, 'will the money to provide education for the increased number of students come from taxation, endowment, private gifts and larger fees? Must present universities grow or more universities be built?'"

In numbers, the largest increase in six years is credited to the College of the City of New York with a growth of 6,800, followed by the University of California with 6,300 increase and Boston University with 4,700. Yale was one of four institutions which had fewer students than six years ago, its decrease being 81, the Institute reports.

Concluding his observations, Mr. Barnes said there is "reason to believe that in any future democratizing of opportunities

for higher education, afternoon and night classes and extension classes away from colleges will be needed to give the elasticity which the demand requires."

EX-KAISER GIVEN MORE LIBERTY OF ACTION

Doorn, Holland, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press).—The severe restrictions which the Dutch government imposed on the movements of the former German emperor at the time of the Kapp revolution in Berlin, at the request of the allied powers, appear to be gradually relaxing. William now moves about more freely than at any time since he came to Holland nearly two years ago. These movements are, of course, confined to the territorial limits set by a royal decree, including the villages of Doorn and Amerongen. Inside this territory, the exile is now fulfilling his dream of living the life of a Dutch country gentleman.

He goes frequently to Amerongen, to visit Count Benckise, his former host and to chat with his notary, Schroot, who is not only the former emperor's business agent and attorney, but also more or less of a personal friend.

William also calls on a number of families of the Dutch nobility who live around Doorn and Amerongen. He is particularly those whose lands belong to the Knights of St. John, the order of which, as King of Prussia, the German Emperor was leader.

High guards escort him on these trips, but he goes at any time since he came to Holland and only the occasional tourist halts to stare at William's automobile as it passes in the streets.

TO PROMOTE THRIFT AND PROTECT SAVINGS

New Organization Will Combat Get-Rich-Quick Schemes

Boston, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press).—An organization to promote thrift and to protect savings has been incorporated here as an outgrowth of the war-time conservation campaigns and the recent Ponzi high-finance fiasco. It will be known as the Association for the Promotion of Thrift and Protection of Savings. The organization will combine with the encouragement of safe investment on educational program to combat get-rich schemes.

At the head of the association is Alfred L. Aiken, former governor of the Federal Reserve bank in this city. Those associated with him include leaders in the thrift, Liberty loan and other campaigns of recent years. The association will co-operate with the work of the savings division of the treasury department, but its activities will be distinct from any government branch.

The educational department will be divided into school and home economic sections, the former covering education in thrift in colleges, public, private, parochial, normal and vocational schools, and the latter working with women's organizations, fraternal bodies, the army and navy, the churches and professions.

The business department will be divided into industrial and commercial, agricultural and banking sections. The industrial and commercial section will work with labor unions, associated industries, the wholesale and retail trades, Americanization committee and the Young Men's Christian association. Industrial secretaries, the agricultural section will be concerned with the granges and farm bureaus and the banking section will have to work with the savings, national trust company and cooperative banks, insurance and investment banking concerns, and trust companies.

DECEIT TO CALL OFF BRITISH COAL STRIKE

London, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press).—At a conference of delegates of the Miners' Federation to-day a resolution to call off the coal strike and to advise the miners to resume work tomorrow, or at the earliest possible moment was passed. The belief prevails that work will be fully resumed next Monday.

A ballot taken on the question resulted in 28,000 votes in favor of continuing the strike and 34,504 in favor of the remaining out. The regulations required a two-thirds majority for continuing. Only four mining districts were against accepting the government's offer. These were South Wales, Lancashire, Nottingham and the forest of Dean.

An immediate result of the settlement of the strike will be the resumption of horse racing on Friday. It is expected the railways will resume full services next Monday.

HIGH DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN GREECE

Athens, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press).—Tuberculosis is more prevalent in Greece than in any other European country for which reliable figures are available, with the possible exception of Serbia. There is no governmental or private program for the control of the disease. The number of physicians in proportion to the population is one to every 1,300. In the city of Athens, the death-rate from tuberculosis of the lungs is 294 per 100,000 of the population, which is about twice as high as the rate in the United States. The other forms of the disease are also prevalent, making the total tuberculosis death-rate 365 per 100,000 of population. One death in every six is due to tuberculosis.

To deal with the disease the existing agencies are very inadequate. There is little or no hospital provision for the care of the bulk of the population of 5,000,000. There are less than a score of general hospitals in the country.

There is also an alarming prevalence of typhoid fever, which at times rises to the proportion of an epidemic. Even in the larger cities such as Athens the typhoid death-rate is strikingly high. In the last three years the typhoid death-rate was available the rate was 100 per 100,000 of population, about five times as high as the rate in the United States.

The prevalence of this disease is due largely to the absence of sewers and to the lack of safe water supply. No improvements in the water supply or sewerage systems have been made since 1908. The rudimentary sewerage system, where any exists, affords little or no protection against conveyance of infection.

In Athens plans have been drawn by the national government to provide the city with adequate and modern water and sewer systems. But the execution of these plans has been delayed by the war. The water supply in Athens is at present brought in through an aqueduct built by the Emperor Hadrian nearly 2,000 years ago. In the summer months the water is insufficient to carry off the sewage.

DEMPSY TO FIGHT WILLARD

New York, Nov. 3.—Promoters of the Dempsey-Carpenter bout, denied here to-day that this contest would be preceded by an announcement of Dempsey and Willard. The match between Dempsey and Willard is scheduled to take place on March 17, according to a statement made by Dempsey in Montreal.

It is known, however, that such a match has been in the making for some time and an announcement is expected to follow the formal signing of the Dempsey-Carpenter contract, which has been set for Friday.

Classified ads reach many readers. Have you a story to tell of something to sell?

WANT IMMIGRANTS SENT TO ABANDONED FARMS

Officials, However, Lack Power to Comply With Requests

New York, Nov. 3. (By the Associated Press).—Requests from all parts of the United States that the great westward tide of immigrants be diverted from the fast-growing cities to rural districts to populate abandoned farms have led Commissioner of Immigration Wallis to reply that immigration authorities lack this power. Immigrants, he said, plan their destination before leaving their home countries.

Delegations from different States have called at Ellis Island to urge that steps be taken to prevent immigrants from going to certain cities.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Detroit, which new census figures advanced from the ninth to the fourth largest city in the country, asked that immigrants be sent to northern Michigan. Present labor conditions in Detroit are such as to warrant an influx of foreign labor, they declared, as many Maltese, barred from entering Canada by a recent order, have located in Detroit.

A Louisiana delegation visited the immigration station in an endeavor to induce immigrants to go to uncultivated farms in that State.

Commissioner Wallis has conferred with railroad agents with a view of speeding the westward departure of immigrants to alleviate crowded conditions at the island.

THE STORY-TELLER

A SHORTENED SENTENCE

Private Binks was incorrigible. His disposition had always been too merry and careless to suit the C. O., but when he started to get serious, it was altogether too much. "Binks," said the Captain sternly, "you seem to like to whistle. I'll give you your chance. Stand there in the corner and whistle for one hour." Private Binks swung into the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." "Your sentence is mitigated to five minutes," said the Captain, rising wearily to attention. —American Legion Weekly.

THE NEW TYPIST

The new typist determined to make a good impression upon her chief. She turned up half an hour early and began tidying up the room. When that was done she examined her typewriter, discovered it in a shocking condition, found a bottle and gave it a thorough oiling. While about it she examined all the other typewriters in the office and oiled them, too.

There is nothing, she thought, like making oneself indispensable! Her chief arrived. He looked around him with an air of satisfaction and crossed to the typewriter. Then his smile changed to a frown. "Miss Smith," he said, "have you seen my cough mixture?" —Houston Post.

OUR KALEIDOSCOPE

MIKE PLEASED
Supervisor: "I just found a new spike on your track; practice economy, Mike."

Section Foreman: "Good for ye! Ol' baw havin' two of me min huntin' fir that spike all mornin'!" —Erie Railroad Magazine.

A DIFFERENT MATTER
"How did you lay the foundation for your colossal fortune?" asked the young man. "I worked all day and studied all night," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I attended church regularly and avoided all bad habits." "Is this the way you would advise me to proceed?" "Why—er—didn't you want the information for your personal use. That's different, of course. I thought it was an interview for a magazine article." —Washington Star.

ALL PLANNED OUT
"Mamma, please don't throw away any of my old toys. I'm going to keep them for my children."

"But suppose you don't have any children, dear?"
"Then they will do for my grandchildren." —Boston Transcript.

WORTH SEEING
"Pop!" "Well, Junior—" "Got a silver dollar in your pocket?" "Yes, but—" "Lend it to me a little while; I'll give it back." "But why do you want a silver dollar?" "I want to try it in my sling-shot." "Shoot it!" "Yep." "What for?" "Oh, just for the novelty of seeing a dollar go a long way." —Youngstown.

HELPING THE YOUNG DOCTOR
"I sent you a patient to-day," said the fashionable physician to the young medical student.

"Thank you, doctor. What is the matter with him?"
"Lack of money." —Louisville Courier-Journal.

TOO SOMETHING
Shopper—I want to get a fashionable skirt.
Saleslady—Yes. Will the madam have it too tight or too short?—Life.

THE LAND OF THE HAPPY PEDESTRIAN

As if some dramatist who knew the effect of contrasts had the management of the day, our open easement in the next morning's dawn displayed a still new, painted amber. Every Korean junk had put forth a tall sail of brilliant red or a white one patched with red. One by one the paper boats were opened. Stopping to avoid the low lute, white-lashed women came forth. With flat wooden baskets upon their heads and tall lances tipped with feathery spears in their hands, they advanced with an accompaniment of a rowboat riding at anchor a little apart from the sails of red and white. It was like some scene in grand opera, so rhythmically did the women move, so splendid was their grace. You imagined the music of a great chorus as they embarked in the rude boat or the amber sea set against a cold-and-black sky. The white-robed women and tall spears were rowed away to the fishing-banks, where stately figures and spears were soon merged in the skyline and stretches of sand.

But, as we turned into the highroad, we found ourselves unexpectedly in the land of the happy pedestrian. Women with baskets or bundles or jars of water upon their heads and babies upon their backs, swinging along the highroad with their children, were pulling prodigious loads in pack upon their backs; men producing laden packmules; men guiding bearded oxen pulling prodigious carts; men in immaculate white—gentlemen of the country carrying nothing—one and all they strode along that broad and sunny road. There was gaiety here; nay there was more, there was a camaraderie that accepted us as naturally as any other pedestrians on the road. There was none of the suspicion that attacks itself so easily to the white man traveling in most parts of the Orient. Women smiled at us and even with their loads

greeted us with smiles; men gave us greetings—Frodo, Koro, Highroad, by Alice Tisdale, in Asia Magazine.

WANDERER SENTENCED
Chicago, Nov. 3.—Carl Wanderer, the former army lieutenant convicted of slaying his wife, waived a new trial to-day when he appeared before Judge Pugh at the criminal court for sentence. Wanderer was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment in accordance with the jury's verdict.

ANOTHER FOOTBALL FATALITY
Michigan City, Ind., Nov. 3.—Edwin Wolf, Purdue University student whose spine was injured in a recent football game at Purdue, died last night.

A merchant has a story to tell just as surely as any author. The merchant tells his story in an advertisement and it is a good word while story.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS PAY BEST

THE GREATEST OF AMERICA'S POLITICAL STRUGGLES

The American people have passed through many far-reaching presidential campaign, but none comparable to that which has ended in the triumphant election of Harding and Coolidge. Other national contests have been dominated by paramount national and domestic issues. The presidential election of 1920 would have been noteworthy for its national issues but for the fact that internationalism projected itself into the contest and demanded a mandate in a great referendum to the American people. It got the mandate.

An enthusiastic Burlington Democrat said to the writer, even while the Vermont team was trying to rush back the Massachusetts Aggies at Centennial Field, "If the national campaign had another week to go, Cox would win on the issue of the League of Nations."

That was before the dastardly "whispering campaign" against the untainted blood of Warren G. Harding. In the light of the results of the uncovering of that despicable appeal to latent race prejudice, it is safe to say that if the presidential campaign had another week to run, Cox would have lost every State in the Union, even to the solid South, which stands at least for fair play.

A host of leading Democrats and Democratic journals have united with Republicans in condemning the organized dissemination of this outrageous slander by their party organization. Only the New York Evening Post, the organ of the international bankers who sought to have the American nation and the American army and navy underwrite their enormous loans to the European powers, found the heart to say in the face of this wanton attack on not only Senator Harding but also on the mothers in his family:

"There is only one rule concerning the roorbacks let loose in the last minutes of a political campaign; pay no attention to them."

There is every indication that the sentiment of a host of Democrats was reflected by the New York Times. Democratic, with reference to this filthy and malicious propaganda when it declared: "The campaign methods resorted to by certain opponents of Senator Harding of Ohio, who by innuendo and personal propaganda have sought to do him injury call for universal denunciation. They are properly described by the trustees of Wooster College."

The reckless and frenzied charges made in wholesale lots by Cox have convinced a very large proportion of the American public that with that political jumping jack in the White House, the United States would have had a veritable government by hysteria and real nightmare of frightfulness for four years, with class incited against class and constant appeals to the basest and most ignoble political passions, and continuous menaces of war with the Old World.

In no other way can one account for the tremendous Republican landslide which swept over the country on November 2. We said the day before election that in some respects the campaign of 1920 resembled the famous sound money struggle in 1896. The returns show that this campaign also resembles that in its striking and far-reaching results.

Boston served as an excellent index for the whole country in 1920 as in 1896. Now as then it has given the Republican national ticket a large plurality. The extent of the sweep toward Americanism of the Republican type is indicated by the fact that these are the only instances on record of the Hub giving a majority of its votes to the Republican national ticket.

In 1896 McKinley carried every northern State over Bryan except western States like Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, South Dakota, Utah, and State of Washington. Then as now New England was solid for sound Republicanism. McKinley and Hobart had tremendous Republican majorities, which are now swollen by the women's vote.

Vermont's plurality for McKinley was 80,485. Pennsylvania's majority reached the then unprecedented total of 301,673. New York went Republican by 268,469. Illinois repudiated Bryanism by 142,600 and Wisconsin by 102,607. Jersey's Republican plurality was 87,692. Even Maine rejected the appeal for its support for free silver in the nomination of Sewall, one of its sons, for the vice-presidency by giving the Republican ticket a plurality of 45,877.

All the territory north of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi was solid for McKinley and sound money. McKinley also carried Maryland by 32,200; Kentucky, by a close margin of a few hundred votes, Minnesota by 53,768, the proportionate increase being the same as in the other Republican States.

The immensity of the Republican tidal wave is signified by a plurality of over 1,000,000 votes for Harding and Coolidge in New York, 1,000,000 in Pennsylvania, 800,000 in Illinois, 400,000 in Michigan, 400,000 in Ohio, 300,000 in Iowa, 300,000 in Massachusetts, 200,000 in Indiana, 200,00